

Old World News Flashed by Cable to The Times-Dispatch

SPENDS BIG SUMS TO AMUSE ROYALTY

Paris Finds Entertainment of Kings and Queens Is Costly Luxury.

TAXPAYERS GROAN, BUT PAY

Tod Sloan Would Solve Racing Troubles in America.

BY MARQUIS DE CASTELLANE.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Paris, July 16.—Paris has long been a favorite resort for kings, whether in exile or merely as visitors. They are, however, rather costly guests, and, of course, our taxpayers have to foot the bills.

The recent visit of the King and Queen of Bulgaria cost us more than \$20,000. However, King Ferdinand is really a reigning king, and perhaps worth the expense. Furthermore, he is half a Frenchman, for his mother, the old Princess Clementine, was a French princess.

The expected visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians will also cost us a round sum. The Kaiser will entertain the new Belgian monarchs as they are on their way to Paris, for King Albert and his Queen will visit Berlin. Great festivities will attend the royal visit. We cannot allow ourselves to be outdone by Germany, so our taxpayers may groan, but they will have to pay.

Kings are expensive luxuries, say what you will. When the late King Edward died our government had to send our Minister of Foreign Affairs to represent us at a cost of \$5,000. We have just entertained a Chinese prince and a deputation from Morocco at another cost of \$5,000.

Even Roosevelt has cost us as much again, but as he gave us such good advice about babies we must not complain. Even the ex-Queen of Madagascar is a drain on the taxpayers. On her last visit to Paris the government presented her with a costly wardrobe made by a fashionable dressmaker in the Rue de la Paix.

We have in France the Academy Goncourt, as well as "The Academy," the former was founded by the Goncourt brothers, famous literary men of their day. It is for prose writers. One is not permitted to belong to both the Goncourt Academy and the French Academy. There is a vacancy in the former, and two ladies are candidates.

One of them is Madame Marcelle Tinayre, who made a tremendous fortune in Paris by refusing the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The other candidate for the Goncourt Academy is Judith Gautier, a woman of great literary ability. Judith Gautier was the first wife of Catulle Mendès and daughter of the famous Theophile Gautier.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have been really very much in evidence during the fashionable season just closed. They were seen at all the dances, dinners, receptions and "at homes" of note.

In return, the Belmonts did a great deal of entertaining. One of their most notable dinner parties was given in honor of Prince and Princess Louis d'Orléans. Prince Louis is a grandson of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. Their entertainments were characterized by great elegance.

Tod Sloan solves it all. I have just met Tod Sloan, in company with the man who first brought him into public notice, Charles Frank Hanlon, of San Francisco. We in Paris have often looked on with wonder and admiration at Sloan's riding, and we had to admit he could get more speed out of a horse than any other jockey of his time.

Speaking of the racing trouble in America, Sloan says that the adoption of the French system of betting would solve the problem. We do not allow book betting. Bookmakers would starve in France. Our system is known as the Paris Mutuel, and is controlled by the state. The man wishing to bet buys a ticket, or as many tickets as he pleases, at a price varying from \$1 to \$20. The ticket is numbered, and is either for the winner or for place.

The system works with the mathe-

matical honesty of a machine. Five per cent is deducted for race-course expenses and 3 per cent for the poor. Sloan says if the poolrooms were closed, bookmaking stopped and the French machine system of betting were adopted, \$4 a day could be raised for the poor, and American racing would be the best in the world.

JILTED SWAIN'S REVENGE

Writes Sweetheart's Love Letters on a Public Wall.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Geneva, July 16.—A suiter who was jilted by his sweetheart because he had shaved off his beard has tried to revenge himself in a novel fashion. Pedestrians who passed along the main street early in the morning were astonished to find a large blank wall covered with letters, all of them full of the most endearing terms.

It was the work of the jilted lover, who had spent the night before in writing love letters to his sweetheart. He had written them on the walls adjoining his residence, and the sentences above them. "Heardless girl, I return you your letters!"

Before a gendarme removed the letters they had been read by many townspeople, and now threaten to pass her former suitor's missives on the walls of his residence.

WAITED 60 YEARS, WEDS

But Succession of Sons Must Not Be Interrupted by a Daughter.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Berlin, July 16.—A curious decree, the justice of which is rather obscure, has been issued by the Imperial Civil Cabinet concerning the Kaiser's godsons. His Majesty has been accused, on the birth of the seventh or eighth son in a German family, to stand as the child's godfather. Several hundred German youths now enjoy that distinction.

A decree of 1836 declared that the interruption of the succession of sons by the birth of a daughter in the family would not affect the bestowal of the imperial favor. It was accordingly applied for recently by a proud father, a farmer, on the birth of his eighth son.

The honor, however, was denied because the succession of sons by a daughter had been interrupted by the intrusion of a daughter (twin of the fourth son), and the new decree now resolves that of 1836.

HIDDEN ROMANCE COMES TO LIGHT

Sir Weetman Pearson's Son Marries Member of Opera Company.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, July 16.—Almost simultaneously with Sir Weetman Pearson's elevation to the peerage came the announcement of a hidden romance in his family, whereby it was disclosed that his third son, Francis, had married the beautiful Ethel Lewis, formerly a member of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company.

The marriage occurred last August at St. Clement's, in the Strand, where young Pearson in his license gave several particulars concerning himself which were inaccurate. The secret of his marriage was kept for months from his father, as for months after the ceremony the couple did not live together, the bride continuing her theatrical career, while the bridegroom attended Cambridge.

When the news was at last broken his father was furious, but he has put the best face on the matter. A public announcement of the wedding was made, and the bride was sent to the Continent, ostensibly to finish her education, which is conditional to recognition by Sir Weetman Pearson, who is a strict Puritan in social matters and a great friend of the present King. The bridegroom has been taken from Cambridge by his angry parent and sent to work in the purchasing department of his father's office. He has a humble position and is obliged to work hard and late. If he makes good his father will probably forgive him and permit the couple to be reunited.

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MAY BE INVITED TO UNITED STATES

Plan for Gathering of Members of All Parliaments of the World.

GREAT FEDERATION SCHEME

Woman's Franchise Debate Is Leading Political Topic of Week.

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, July 16.—I went down to the House of Commons to discuss with members the grandiose proposal of the New York American, made on July 6, that all the members of all the Parliaments of all the world should be invited to New York in 1913.

I found all those to whom I communicated the idea much impressed with the imposing splendor of the proposal, and delighted that such an audacious attempt should be made to hasten the coming "federation of the world."

But various practical difficulties were pointed out. It would be impossible for such a pan-Parliament to assemble except in the autumn. September would be the first month that English and European legislators could arrive in America, and that would be late for the tercentenary of the founding of New York if the gathering were to be held as a substitute for a world's fair.

Then again, it was pointed out that such a gathering is not necessary for giving legislative sanction and authority to the establishment of an International Tribunal. The Hague Conference decided the establishment of such a court as soon as the powers could agree as to how the judges should be appointed.

Mr. Secretary Knox made much progress in securing the assent of the powers to the conversion of the prize court into an international court of arbitration. It is expected this will be accomplished before 1913, in which case there would no longer be any need of a pan-Parliament to legislate it into existence.

The third objection is that European governments would never agree to accept the decision of such an assembly of members of Parliament as binding upon them. Imagine the Czar of the Kaisers refusing to allow the Duma or the Reichstag to decide by their votes so momentous a question of international policy as that which is proposed to settle by the New York gathering.

Then again, it is idle to suppose that anything can be done in the way of the reduction of armaments until the arbitral court has got into working order and has won the confidence of nations. The experience of The Hague Conference proved that nothing can be done by reducing armaments till the world has made further progress in evolution.

What is possible is that an inter-parliamentary conference may meet in New York, as it has already met in Washington. An international conference of Chambers of Commerce will, I believe meet there, and the Peace Congress of Pacificists, which meets in 1910 in Stockholm, may meet in New York. It is also possible you might secure a gathering of the kind called the Central American Congress to decree the federation of the Western Hemisphere.

But the general opinion at St. Stephens was that you will pipe in anything that can be done in the way of the reduction of armaments until the arbitral court has got into working order and has won the confidence of nations. The experience of The Hague Conference proved that nothing can be done by reducing armaments till the world has made further progress in evolution.

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CHARLTON WOULD GET FAIR TRIAL

Italy May Ask United States to Extradite Wife-Murderer.

BY CAMILLO CIANFARRA.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Rome, July 16.—While the Department of Justice was discussing the legal questions connected with Porter Charlton's extradition for the murder of his wife at Lake Como a highly interesting discussion was carried on in the Italian press, many lawyers and jurists participating in it.

The original contention was that the treaty of 1868 was null and void, inasmuch as Italy was forbidden by section 9 of her penal code to grant the extradition of any of her subjects who after having committed a crime in the United States had fled to his mother country, has been denied by no less an authority in international law than Senator Pasquale Fiore, of the University of Naples.

Professor Fiore says that he does not believe that the United States government can refuse the extradition of Porter Charlton if Italy asks for it. The treaty concluded between the two countries in 1868, and subsequently renewed, simply states that they both agree to mutually hand over to each other those persons who are accused of any one of the crimes defined in the treaty. The treaty makes no reserve with regard to the citizens of the two countries, and inasmuch as the American law does not forbid the extradition of an American citizen, the United States cannot possibly refuse to hand over to the Italian authorities Porter Charlton.

If Charlton is to be tried somewhere, the Italian papers say he could not find better jurisdiction than those that are to be had in Italy. Passionate murders are treated here with a certain consideration, and they are even regarded as different from those accused of other crimes. Then, too, Italy is the birthplace of Prof. Lombroso, the founder of the modern penal positive school, the fundamental claim of which is that a criminal is a degenerate, and in nine cases out of ten he is irresponsible.

It is also pointed out here that if Charlton has any brains he will himself ask to be extradited. In the Italian prison, he is to be tried during the trial, he would be treated with all consideration. He can have a room to himself, and can eat and drink to his heart's content. As to the expenses, medical experts, regular university professors, well known and highly respected, can be had at one-tenth of the price paid in America, and good lawyers are not expensive. But he should hurry up, because the Department of Justice has just now prepared a few amendments to the code of penal procedure, which, when passed, will greatly reduce Charlton's chance of being set free.

Frederick Townsend Martin, despite his round of social engagements, is spending some hours daily compiling his reminiscences. He has already written 50,000 words daily, and expects that his book will be ready for the press this fall. He is dealing with American and European society in an anecdotal, pleasant way, and while his book will be interesting it will not be offensive.

Mr. Martin has another book on "The Disgrace of Idleness," showing that even in monarchical countries there has been a tremendous growth in the contempt felt for men who do nothing, with the result that even in the highest circles utilitarianism is the keynote.

Mr. Martin, contrasting this present with previous seasons in London, said: "London is filled with more Americans than I have ever seen here before. Every hotel is taxed to its utmost capacity, yet it is astonishing how few well-known Americans are about. I have wondered about the various hotels and restaurants and scarcely have seen a handful of what I call the 'old guard.' It is the new thing that is dominating, the people who have become prosperous and who are coming to Europe for the first time. They are spending money freely, and exude everywhere the spirit of American prosperity. Above all, it is a contingent that makes me feel proud of my country. They are well dressed, quiet, unostentatious, and show the English that all the social virtues of America are not contained in the limited few whose names are as familiar here as in the United States."

Recovers Old-Time Gaiety. Mrs. George Reppell has recovered in some measure her old-time gaiety, as was evidenced by her latest witicism, which has spread through social London. At a recent tea, whereat were gathered many of the late King's intimates, she was asked what she thought the new court under King George would be like. She answered instantly:

"There is sure to be a slump in castles and Liptons, and a boom in babies and Bibles."

Meanwhile society is agitated at the news that the King and Queen will hold but one court in November. While the ostensible object of a court is the presentation of debutantes, there will be no presentations this season. Many believe this is for the purpose of showing London hostesses just who is who in the royal circle. Consequently there is fear and trembling, particularly as it is known that Queen Mary is slaying many well-known names from the invitation lists.

The King, who is inclined to be lenient, is overruled by the Queen, who has decided objections to certain women prominent in the courts of the last reign. Two women, favorites of the late King, have had their names erased. The Lord Chamberlain at present is a most unhappy man. He is receiving endless visitors, who are anxious to learn whether they are on the black list, while vigorous gossips are assured that the court during Edward's reign because he violated the Victorian traditions are announcing their willingness again to enter the royal circle.

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MRS. ASTOR WILL RETURN TO AMERICA

Frankly Confesses That She Is Suffering From Home-sickness.

NEW BOOK ON SMART SOCIETY

King and Queen Will Hold Only One Court in November.

BY A. J. LAMBERT.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, July 16.—At a recent dinner Mrs. Astor Willing Astor expressed the firm intention of returning to America in August to reopen the Willing House in Newport, and to entertain on a large scale. The announcement came as a surprise, as it was thought she intended to make England her home, and it particularly astounded her friends, as for years she has openly expressed her thorough dislike for Newport.

Questioned as to the reason for her decision, Mrs. Astor is reported to have frankly confessed that she is suffering from home-sickness and longs to be back in America.

"For, after all," she told her friend, "I do love my own people and my own country, and I want to be among them."

Book on Society. Frederick Townsend Martin, despite his round of social engagements, is spending some hours daily compiling his reminiscences. He has already written 50,000 words daily, and expects that his book will be ready for the press this fall. He is dealing with American and European society in an anecdotal, pleasant way, and while his book will be interesting it will not be offensive.

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KAISER AS GODFATHER. Woman Obeys Father, Who Failed to Die Until He Was 113.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Bucharest, July 16.—A remarkable story of filial devotion and lovers' constancy is that of Maria Licia, who now at the age of eighty has been married to her fiancé, Joseph Stolesco, aged eighty-five, to whom she had been engaged for nearly sixty years.

As a girl of twenty Maria had consented to marry Stolesco, but her father having opposed the match, she had agreed that she would never marry long as he lived. The father died last week at the age of 113, and yesterday the devoted lovers were married.

20% Discount OFF Alaska Refrigerators Family Sizes and Porch Furniture AT

JÜRGENS ADAMS & BROAD

NOTICE.—Certain furniture houses have violated the early closing agreement announced several weeks ago, so we beg to advise that we will resume our regular closing hours, beginning Monday, July 18.

For the benefit of our employees we have arranged so that half of our force will get off at 4:30 each afternoon.

WINE TUBERCULOSIS'S FOE. Bertillon Says Alcohol Favors Growth of Disease.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] Paris, July 16.—Dr. Jacques Bertillon, the well-known chief of the finger-print department of the French police, has published an article on the question of the connection between alcohol and tuberculosis.

Dr. Bertillon says that of the causes which in France favor the development of tuberculosis the most important is the alcohol in beer and spirits.

He declares, however, that the best enemy of tuberculosis is wine. In the twenty-eight departments which form the northern part of France, where cider, beer, spirits—especially brandy—are much drunk, the deaths caused by consumption were 20 per 100,000 inhabitants in 1906, while the proportion was 140 in the other departments of France where wine is the favorite drink.

15,065 PATENTS A YEAR. Even Hapla Points Included in List by Inventors.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, July 16.—Some of the original ideas that have recently occupied the mind of inventors make the report of the Comptroller-General of Patents almost as interesting as a novel.

Even the unsavory points of ladies' hats have not escaped the inventor's vigilance, and numbers of patents have been applied for in connection with suitable patent protectors. Altogether, during 1909, 15,065 patents were asked for, the highest number but one on record, and the number granted was 15,065.

One of the outstanding features was the development in aeronautics, more than three times as many patents being applied for in 1909 as in 1908. The year before, however, considerable attention to electric railway signaling systems, in which track rails were used both for the signaling and the power circuit.

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